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SEXUAL ASSAULT

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SEXUAL ASSAULT LITERATURE

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Publication



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- 1 Annis, L., Mathers, L., & C. Baker, "Victim Workers as Therapists for Incarcerated Sex Offenders," *Victimology*, Vol. 9 (3-4), 1984, 426-435.

Describes an American program that included a community rape counsellor and police department rape investigators, all females, as members of ongoing psychotherapy groups with 25 imprisoned sexual offenders.

- 2 Bart, P., "A Study of Women Who Both Were Raped and Avoided Rape," *Journal of Social Issues*, 37(4), Fall 1981, 123-137.

Using a sample of 13 women, the author set out to determine under what circumstances women were likely to avoid rape. It was found that women were likely to avoid rape when they were attacked by strangers, when they used multiple strategies, screamed and physically struggled,

when the assault took place outside and when their primary concern was with not being raped. Women were unlikely to avoid rape when the opposite factors existed, namely that the rapist was known to them, they talked and pleaded to avoid rape, the rape took place in their home, and their primary concern was the threat of force.

- 3 Binder, R.L., "Why Women Don't Report Sexual Assault," in *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 42(11), November 1981, pp. 437-438.

This article describes findings of a study based on 167 questionnaires distributed to female undergraduate and graduate students, and women faculty members of a school on a university campus. Of the 167 women, 20 per cent had been sexually assaulted. It was found that only 18 per cent of adult women who were raped and 11 per cent of sexual assaults of children were reported. The primary reason given by adult women for not reporting is a combination of guilt and embarrassment. This study cannot be generalized to all women because the study population was predominantly Caucasian, middle class and educated.

- 4 Briere, J., & M. Runtz, "Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours in Former Sexual Abuse Victims," *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science, Special Issue on Family Violence: Child Abuse and Wife Assault*, 18(4), October 1986.

The relationship between childhood sexual abuse and subsequent suicide tendencies was examined in 195 women in the crisis intervention program of a community health centre. Findings indicate that former sexual abuse victims were considerably more likely to have made at least one suicide attempt in the past (55 per cent) than were non-abused clients (23 per cent), and were more likely to report suicidal impulses. Further analysis

revealed that sexual abuse was specifically associated with suicide attempts in childhood or adolescence. Among former sexual abuse victims, greater suicide impulses were evident with multiple attackers, concurrent physical abuse and sexual intercourse. Clinical implications of these and other findings are discussed.

- 5 Brickman, J. & J. Briere, "Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault in an Urban Canadian Population," *The International Journal of Women's Studies*, 7(3), 1984.

The results of this study are based on the responses of 551 Winnipeg women. Using comprehensive definitions of rape and sexual assault, the study concludes that six per cent of the respondents reported having been raped at some point in their lives, and 21 per cent reported that they were sexually assaulted at some point in their lives. Combined, these figures suggest an incidence rate of rape and sexual assault as roughly one in four women. This study is important to an overall understanding of the depth of the problem of sexual assault. However, it does not adequately represent immigrant, visible minority, and working class populations. Of the 551 respondents, 81 per cent were Caucasian and middle class.

- 6 Cahan, R., "Home is No Haven: An Analysis of Sexual Harassment in Housing," *Wisconsin Law Review*, 1987, p.1061.

This article presents the findings of an American survey of 150 fair housing agencies conducted to document the pervasiveness of sexual harassment in the search for rental accommodation. The survey found that 89 per cent of the women who reported sexual harassment in housing were tenants. The incidence rate of sexual harassment was found to vary according to the type of rental

accommodation. In 63 per cent of the reported cases of sexual harassment, the harasser was likely to be the only person in charge.

- 7 Campbell, J., & P. Alford, "The Dark Consequences of Marital Rape," *American Journal of Nursing*, 89, July 1989, 946.

This recent article discusses a study conducted by nurses based on 115 questionnaires received from 12 Michigan shelters for abused women (rural, suburban and urban) located throughout Michigan. The findings from this study provide important insight into the issue of marital rape. Among other things, the study found that the types of forced sex most frequently reported are: vaginal intercourse (82.7 per cent), anal intercourse (52.8 per cent), being hit, kicked or burned during sex (44.1 per cent), and having objects inserted into the vagina and anus (28.6 per cent). The article documents the numerous physical problems that resulted from the marital rapes.

- 8 Carmen, E.H., Reiker, P., & T. Mills, "Victims of Violence and Psychiatric Illness," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 141, 1984, 378-383.

This study investigates the relationship between physical and sexual abuse and psychiatric illness. The study found that almost half of 188 male and female psychiatric patients had histories of physical and/or sexual abuse. Ninety per cent of the abused patients had been victimized by family members. Abused patients' responses to chronic victimization included: difficulty in coping with anger and aggression, impaired self-esteem, inability to trust. The article compares male and female victims and discusses clinical implications of abuse.

- 9 Check, J., "Attitudes and Behaviour Regarding Pornography and Sexual Coercion in Metropolitan Toronto High School Students," *Curriculum Devel-*

opment Research Needs Assessment, York University: Department of Psychology, February 24, 1986.

This needs assessment concentrates on three major areas of concern: pornography, rape myths and sexual coercion. Discussion of these areas includes a brief review of the literature which provides evidence that violent and/or dehumanizing pornography (a) increases acceptance of rape myths, (b) increases acceptance of violence against women, (c) decreases sensitivity to the suffering of rape victims, (d) increases sexual callousness, (e) increases men's reported willingness to rape. The author identifies the need to develop measures to counteract the effects of exposure to pornography, and myths about rape and sexual coercion. The author advocates for curriculum development in high schools in the area of human sexuality and personal relationships.

- 10 Clark, L. & D. Lewis, *The Price of Coercive Sexuality*. Toronto: Women's Press, 1977.

This early book about rape in Canada provides important statistical information on the problem of rape, the crime, the victim, and the rapist. In addition, this book discusses issues of women, property and rape, and coercive sexuality and female sexual property.

- 11 Comité Logement Rosemont (Le), "Discrimination, Harcèlement et Harcèlement Sexuel," Québec, April 1986.

This report documents incidences of discrimination, harassment and sexual harassment in women's search for housing. The study concerned 297 women tenants who had looked for a place to live in the last four years. The study found that 68.4 per cent of all women tenants interviewed had experienced discrimination and/or harassment. For women on welfare, this percentage was 86 per cent. Fifteen per cent of

the women in the study had been sexually harassed in their search for housing.

- 12 Committee on Sexual Offenses Against Children and Youths. *Sexual Offenses Against Children Volume 1*, Ottawa: Supply and Services, 1984.

The committee's mandate was to determine the adequacy of the laws and other means used by the community in providing protection for children against sexual offenses and to make recommendations for improving their protection. The committee's principal conclusion is that these crimes occur extensively and that the protection now afforded these young victims by the law and the public services is inadequate. This report provides comprehensive statistical information on many aspects of sexual offenses against children, including information on the incidence rate of these crimes and on the identities of the offenders.

- 13 D'Aubin, A., *Disabled Women's Issues - A Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped Discussion Paper*, 1987.

This short handbook provides basic information on issues concerning disabled women and violence, including incidence rates of violence and particularly of rape/sexual assault. The story of a disabled Winnipeg woman who had been molested by a male attendant is included. Statistics quoted are from the DisAbled Women's Network (DAWN) in Toronto.

- 14 Doucette, J., *Violent Acts Against Disabled Women*. Toronto: DisAbled Women's Network (DAWN), 1986.

This report documents the final results of a survey done in the fall of 1986 to determine the incidence of violent assault against women with disabilities. The survey consisted of 30 disabled and

32 non-disabled participants. Some of the findings of this report: over two-thirds of the disabled women reported that they had been battered as children, almost half were sexually assaulted as children, one-third had been battered as adults, almost one-quarter had been sexually assaulted during adulthood, and over two-thirds had been medically assaulted. Some women had suffered multiple abuse – they were battered and sexually assaulted as children and as adults, and were assaulted by a doctor or other medical professional. Overall these figures indicate that disabled women are more likely to be assaulted or abused than women without disabilities.

- 15 Ehrhart, J.K., & B.R. Sandler. *Campus Gang Rape: Party Games?* A publication of the Project on the Status of Education of Women's Associations of American Colleges, November 1985.

The authors present an in-depth discussion of the issue of campus gang rape in American colleges. Their discussion focuses on several aspects of gang rape, including the myth of stranger rape, the legacy of acquaintance rape, the vulnerability of college women, the relationship between fraternities and acquaintance gang rape, the role of alcohol and drugs, and the role of pornography. Information is also provided on campus and institutional responses, legal remedies for victims, and recommendations for gang rape prevention. This article is extremely valuable as an introductory tool to the issue of gang rape. Unfortunately it lacks an in-depth analysis of the ideological and societal roots of gang rape.

- 16 Finkelhor, D., *Child Sexual Abuse: New Theory and Research*. New York: Free Press, 1984.

This book provides a comprehensive and informative examination into past and present theory and research (including the author's) on child

sexual abuse. The author focuses on several areas of child sexual abuse, including the female victim, the perpetrator, boys as victims, long-term effects, and the implications on future theory, research and practice.

- 17 Finkelhor, D., & K. Yllo, in *License to Rape: Sexual Assault of Wives*. New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston, 1985.

A comprehensive look at the issue of the sexual abuse of wives. Authors look at various elements of marital rape, including the legal right (or license) men have to do it, the myths and realities that surround it, its impact, and the debate over criminalizing it. The information in this book is based on findings from two studies: the first study was part of a larger study on child sexual abuse in which 323 women with children aged 6-14 years living in the Boston area completed self-administered questionnaires on, among other things, marital rape. The second study involved in-depth interviews with 50 different women who had been sexually assaulted by their husbands.

- 18 Firsten, T. *An Exploration of the Role of Physical and Sexual Abuse for Psychiatrically Institutionalized Women*. Toronto, 1990.

This study explores both the prevalence and mental health consequences of physical and sexual abuse against psychiatrically institutionalized women. Of 83 women interviewed in psychiatric wards of both provincial and general hospitals, more than 4 in 5 reported a history of severe physical and/or sexual abuse. 10.1 per cent of respondents reported sexual abuse during a hospitalization. Findings indicate that female patients of provincial psychiatric institutions are at especially high risk of abuse during hospitalization. The issues surrounding sexual assault in psychiatric institutions are examined and discussed in detail.

- 19 Groenveld, J., & M. Shain, "Drug Use among Victims of Physical and Sexual Abuse - A Preliminary Report." Addiction Research Foundation, July 1989.

The primary objective of the Addiction Research Foundation's Domestic Violence Research Project was to develop a profile of the drug and alcohol use patterns of Ontario women 18 years and older living with their partners. This preliminary report finds that drug abuse among abused women is considerably different from that among non-abused women. This is true especially for sexually abused women. Participants who were sexually assaulted either as adults or as children reported substantially higher use of sleeping pills and sedatives. No attempt is made within the report to explain the observed relationships between drug use and sexual/physical abuse.

- 20 Guberman, C., "Services/Funding for Adult Incest Survivors Within Ontario: An Overview," A Report for the Ontario Women's Directorate, December 1989.

The purpose of this study was to identify and prepare a general overview of the services (and funding) currently available for adult incest survivors in the province and to identify current needs and gaps in service. The survey objective was to gain general information from a wide range of service providers and government personnel. The study concludes that the social and legal response to adult incest survivors in Ontario is clearly insufficient. There are enormous gaps and inconsistencies in the provision of programs and services. Service providers from a range of services and from throughout the province have identified an overwhelming need for more research, training, response systems, co-ordination of services, and outreach and public education to encourage prevention, disclosure, intervention and prosecution.

- 21 Harmon, P., & J. Check, "The Role of Pornography in Woman Abuse." Report #33, LaMarsh Research Programme, York University, March 1989.

This study examines the role of pornography in woman abuse in Toronto. Modelled after Diana Russell's study in San Francisco, the question "Have you ever been upset by anyone trying to get you to do what they'd seen in pornographic pictures, movies or books?" was incorporated into a study on woman abuse. The study involved 604 currently or formerly married or cohabitating women between the ages of 18 and 50 interviewed by telephone in Metro Toronto. Overall, 35 per cent of the women reported having been physically abused, and six per cent reported that they had been upset by a partner asking them to imitate the acts that the partner had seen in pornography. A significant association was found between the women's history of physical abuse and their reports that they had been upset by being asked to imitate pornography. Women who had been physically abused were found to be three times more likely to have been upset by being asked to imitate pornography (10.4 per cent) than were women who had not been physically abused (3.6 per cent).

- 22 Herbert, C., *Talking of Silence: The Sexual Harassment of Schoolgirls*. London: The Falmer Press, 1989.

This book examines case studies of child molesting, sexual harassment and sex crimes committed against schoolgirls in Great Britain. The author presents an in-depth discussion of the study she conducted on this population, including a detailed description of her methodology and her findings. Of the 13 girls interviewed, four had been subjected to attempted or actual rape, and four had experienced a range of other sexually intimate attacks. The author concludes by placing her

findings in a theoretical context. This book serves as a valuable resource on sexual violence against young girls.

- 23 Hinch, R., "Enforcing the New Sexual Assault Laws: An Exploratory Study," *Atlantis*, 14(1), Fall 1988.

This is an exploratory study of the impact of Bill C-127 (which in 1983 abolished the charge of rape and substituted a trio of sexual assault charges) upon police processing of sexual assaults. Using data from the City of Halifax Police Department, 263 complaints of sexual assault from 1982 to 1984 were examined. Evidence indicated that Bill C-127 has had minimal impact upon police decision-making. The abolition of both the penetration and corroboration requirements was found to be cancelled out by the continued administration of the rape kit examination, and by the evidence that the police continue to discriminate against disreputable victims.

- 24 Larkin, J., "Sexual Harassment: From the Personal to the Political," Paper for OISE, 1989.

The author explores, through personal experience, the sexual politics that underlie sexual harassment. She proposes that exploring and sharing women's mutual experiences are the first steps to eradicating sexual harassment.

- 25 Lewis, D., "Dating Violence." Vancouver: Battered Women's Support Services, 1988.

The author comments that little research has been done on the issue of violence in young people's relationships and few programs exist for young women in abusive situations. This guide represents part of the ongoing work of the Battered Women's Support Services to ensure that young women have their needs and concerns dealt with.

This guide includes: (1) an overview on the issue of violence in young people's relationships, (2) discussion around themes of this violence (e.g., "I thought it was my fault," "He was very sexually forceful with me," "I thought it didn't happen very much"), (3) discussion exercises around themes such as relationships, self-esteem, friendships and violence, and (4) a brief list of resources available to young women in abusive situations.

- 26 MacKinnon, C., *Sexual Harassment of Working Women*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979.

The author's study of sexual harassment provides an analysis of the legal questions which are posed in the emerging effort to use the law to support women who seek to challenge the patterns and practices of sexual harassment. The author presents an argument for viewing sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination. This book also discusses the segregation, stratification, income inequality and sex-defined work in women's work.

- 27 MacLeod, L., *The City for Women: No Safe Place*. Secretary of State Canada, September 1989.

The author's discussion focuses on three areas: the extent and characteristics of women's victimization, women's fear, and recommendations toward reducing women's fear and victimization. The author brings insightful analysis to the discussion of these issues. Statistics in the report are primarily based on the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin on Female Victims of Crime, on "Making Transit Safer for Women" — a report produced in conjunction with the Toronto Transit Commission and the Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children — and on MacLeod's earlier work entitled "Wife Battering in Canada: The Vicious Circle."

- 28 Majury, D., *Brief to the Health Disciplines Review Committee*. Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children, March 1986.

This brief examines the problem of sexual abuse of patients by health professionals. The brief concludes that further study is required to document more fully the extent of this problem, the impact of the abuse on the patient and the attitude of health professionals to this issue. Included in the brief is an informative literature review.

- 29 Malamuth, N., & J. Check, "The Effects of Mass Media Exposure on Acceptance of Violence Against Women: A Field Experiment," *Journal of Research in Personality*, Vol.15, 1981, p.436.

Using 271 male and female students, the authors performed an experiment on the effects of exposure to various films that portray sexual violence as having positive consequences. The results indicated that exposure to the films portraying violent sexuality increased male subjects' acceptance of interpersonal violence against women, and of rape myths. Women who were exposed to the violent sexual films tended to be less accepting of interpersonal violence and of rape myths.

- 30 Mercer, S., "Not a Pretty Picture: An Exploratory Study of Violence Against Women in High School Dating Relationships," *Resources for Feminist Research*, June 1988.

The author examines the early (yet recent) research on pre-marital dating violence, most of which has been done on women in college and universities. Very little research exists on violence in high school dating relationships. The author conducted a survey of 304 high school students (217 were girls, 87 were boys) and found

that 11 per cent of the girls had been physically abused by their boyfriends, 17 per cent had been verbally abused, and 20 per cent had been sexually abused.

- 31 Morrow, B., & G. Sorell, "Factors Affecting Self-Esteem, Depression, and Negative Behaviours in Sexually Abused Female Adolescents," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 51, August 1989, 677.

Authors used a "symbolic interaction theoretical framework" to predict the association of seven variables with the self-esteem, depression levels, and negative behaviors of 101 female adolescent incest survivors.

- 32 Moscarello, R., "Sexual Assault: Psychic Trauma," *Women and the Law: Current Issues*, Canadian Bar Association Continuing Legal Education, February 6, 1988. Author is at Sexual Assault Care Centre, Women's College Hospital, Toronto.

The author addresses the victim of sexual assault and the psychological damage resulting from the assault. The emotional styles of presentation manifest by the victims of violence or disaster, which include victims of sexual assault, are also discussed. The author focuses on the psychodynamics of how one particular style, the controlled style (i.e., the victim remains calm, cool, detached), develops. An understanding of the development of this style may reduce the negative, non-believing attitude toward the victim on the part of the community and the criminal justice system.

- 33 Ontario Native Women's Association, *Final Study Report on Aboriginal Family Violence*. Thunder Bay, November 1989.

This report reflects the results of a province-wide study on aboriginal family violence conducted by

the Ontario Native Women's Association and completed in November 1989. The report examines the issue of aboriginal family violence exclusively from an aboriginal woman's perspective. The perspective and solution which these women bring are those building upon intimate insights into the nature and cause of aboriginal family violence, the extent and availability of support for victims, and most significantly, recommendations for addressing this issue. The report contains statistical information on the incidence rates, victims and assaulters which reveal the "serious deterioration of the embodiment of the aboriginal family over the years."

- 34 Penfold, S., "Sexual Assault Between Therapist and Female Patient," *Canadian Women's Studies*, 8(4), Winter 1987, 29.

This paper contends that therapists' sexual misconduct with patients is merely the tip of the iceberg; an outgrowth of a much more general and widespread phenomenon. The author argues that sexualizing the therapist-patient relationship is a predictable outcome of the medical mystique within which psychiatry functions, of the therapist-patient power differential, and of prevailing stereotypes about expected behavior for women and men. The author briefly examines several areas of therapist-patient misconduct. This examination illustrates these areas with complaints and comments from women about their experiences with therapists who were sexually abusive or flirtatious, or whose attitudes seemed merely to echo male-female relationships in society.

- 35 Pilowsky, J., and S. Mor, "Support Services Available to Abused Immigrant Women in Metropolitan Toronto." Commissioned by the Ontario Women's Directorate, 1990.

This report is an assessment of support services available to battered immigrant women in Metropolitan Toronto. It is based on a study of organizations that, due to the nature of their work, are likely to encounter women and, consequently abused women (including sexually abused women), and organizations that provide services to immigrant women. Thirty-three organizations participated in the study. The report documents important data concerning battered immigrant women and provides numerous and valuable recommendations for increasing battered immigrant women's access to support services.

- 36 Pope, K., & J. Bouhoustos, *Sexual Intimacy Between Therapist and Patient*. New York: Praeger, 1986.

This book for mental health professionals is concerned with the moral, legal and therapeutic aspects of sexual intimacy between therapists and patients. The book includes three chapters dealing with the treatment of patients sexually abused by a previous therapist. Authors offer suggestions intended to help patients file complaints, as well as guidelines for lawyers and expert witnesses.

- 37 Ridington, J., *Beating The "Odds": Violence and Women With Disabilities*. Disabled Women's Network (DAWN) Canada, March 1989.

This report is based on a 1988 project in which 1,200 questionnaires were sent out and numerous interviews were undertaken in order to determine the extent of rape, assault, and abuse among women with disabilities. Valuable statistical information (derived from the 245 women who responded) is presented and discussed alongside similar studies conducted throughout the United States and Canada.

- 38 Riger, S., & M. Gordon, "The Fear of Rape: A Study in Social Control," *Journal of Social Issues*, 37(4), Fall 1981, 71- 92.

In this article, the author tests the feminist assertion that the threat of rape acts as an instrument of social control of women, against survey data from residents of Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia. The findings reveal that women's fear is greater than men's and that women exhibit more precautionary behavior. However, it is stressed that these fears and behaviors are not randomly distributed among women. Those with the fewest resources to cope with victimization — the elderly, ethnic minorities and those with low incomes — carry the heaviest burden of fear. The implications of these results for the quality of women's lives are discussed.

- 39 Rose, L., "Sexual Assault in Special Needs Populations," *Sieccan*, Vol.1, No.1, Spring-Summer 1986.

The author begins by defining sexual assault prevention as a health and safety issue. She further states that sexual assault crosses all social, economic, racial and religious lines and that sexual assault offenders could be anyone from anywhere. Citing statistics on sexual assault against able-bodied children, the author notes that similar statistics on sexual abuse of the special needs population are few and far between. The author looks at the vulnerability to sexual assault of people with special needs. She also looks at the offender, components of prevention, and caregiver response.

- 40 Russell, D., "Pornography and Rape," *Political Psychology*, 9(1), March 1988.

The author asserts that in order to rape, a man must not only be predisposed, but his internal and social inhibitions against acting out rape desires

must be undermined. The author theorizes that pornography predisposes some men to want to rape women or intensifies a predisposition in other men, undermines some men's internal inhibitions against acting out their rape desires, and undermines some men's social inhibitions against the same urge. The author presents and discusses some of the existing research on pornography and violence against women to substantiate her theory. This article includes suggestions for further research.

- 41 Russell, D., *Rape in Marriage*. New York: Collier Books, 1982.

The information in this book comes from an extensive study conducted by the author from 1971 to 1981. In this book, the author focuses on one part of the larger study: rape in marriage. The author explores many aspects, including the role of the law, theory and statistics on the causes and prevalence of rape in marriage, the role of the husbands and the wives, the societal notion of women as property, and strategies available to wives. The author also provides an international perspective on the issue of rape in marriage, including a discussion of torture and marriage, and "femicide" (the murder of wives).

- 42 Russell, D., *Sexual Exploitation: Rape, Child Abuse and Workplace Harassment*. Beverley Hills, 1984.

The information contained in this book comes from an extensive study conducted by the author from 1971 to 1981. This book is divided into five parts: the prevalence and social and psychological characteristics of rape; the causes of rape; the prevalence and legal implications of child sexual abuse; the causes of child sexual abuse; and sexual harassment. In each part, the author provides a comprehensive literature review and analysis of

empirical research (including her own extensive study), as well as new insight into the issues of rape, child sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

- 43 Russell, D., *The Secret Trauma: Incest in the Lives of Girls and Women*. New York: Basic Books, 1986.

This book documents the findings of a study conducted by the author on incest. This study comes out of a larger, more extensive study conducted by the author from 1971 to 1981. The author explores issues such as: what incest is, how it differs from incestuous abuse, and how, in turn, incestuous abuse differs from sexual trauma, how the incest victims differ from non-victimized women, how the incest victim handles the victimization, their resistance strategies, and what ended the abuse. The book provides information on the frequency and duration of incest, the degree of physical force employed by the perpetrators, the severity of the abuse in terms of the sex acts involved, the relationship between the occurrence of incestuous abuse and social factors such as race, ethnicity, social class, religious upbringing and type of family background. The author focuses on the trauma that results from incest, as perceived by the victim, and as it differs among victims. Throughout the book the author cites past and present theory and research on incest.

- 44 Safe City Committee, *The Safe City: Municipal Strategies for Preventing Public Violence Against Women*. City of Toronto, 1989.

The report suggests municipal policies to guide action in preventing current acts of public violence against women, and addressing the long-term causes of violence. Target areas toward enhancing sexual assault prevention include: urban design/planning, community participation in crime prevention, public transit, and policing.

This report provides detailed discussion and recommendations around each target area.

- 45 Scheppele, K., & P. Bart, "Through Women's Eyes: Defining Danger in the Wake of Sexual Assault," *Journal of Social Issues*, 39(2), Summer 1983, 63-80.

Using in-depth interviews with 94 women who were either raped or had avoided being raped during an attack, this study examines the effect of the events that occurred during the attack and the circumstances surrounding the attack as factors that determine later perceptions of danger. It was found that the determining factor is the situation where the rape took place. For example, if the rape took place in what was previously considered to be a "safe" place, then perceptions of danger were more extreme.

- 46 Sobsey, D., & C. Varnhagen, "Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of People with Disabilities, Final Report." University of Alberta: Developmental Disabilities Centre, 1988.

The primary purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the sexual abuse, assault, and exploitation of people with disabilities. It also introduces new data from two pilot studies to expand currently published information and to suggest future avenues for research. The author argues that while many of these studies suffer from design flaws, there is enough information currently available to support the conclusion that people (children and adults) with disabilities are at increased risk for sexual abuse. The author suggests that emphasis be placed on the determination of parameters for appropriate prevention and victims' services. This suggestion is of particular importance in light of the studies which indicate that many agencies serving victims of sexual abuse exclude some victims because of

their disabilities and have difficulty serving other victims with disabilities.

- 47 Sobsey, D., "Sexual Offenses and Disabled Victims: Research and Practical Implications," *Vis-A-Vis: A National Newsletter on Family Violence*, 6:4 (Winter 1988) Ottawa: Canadian Council on Social Development. 1-2.

The author reports on recent research completed at the University of Alberta Severe Disabilities Program. Findings of the 94 cases studied indicate that people with disabilities are more likely to be subjected to sexual abuse and assault than their non-disabled peers. Further, people with disabilities are less likely to take advantage of sexual abuse treatment services. It is estimated that people with disabilities are 150 per cent more likely to be sexually abused, assaulted or exploited. The research reports that while 88 per cent of the offenders are known to the victims (family members, friends, acquaintances, specialized service providers), less than 10 per cent of the offenders are convicted, and 80 per cent are never charged.

- 48 Stimpson, L. and M. Best, *Courage Above All – Sexual Assault Against Women with Disabilities*. Toronto: DisAbleD Women's Network (DAWN), 1991.

This report presents research findings on the topic of sexual assault against women with disabilities. Based on an Ontario-wide survey of women with disabilities, 73 per cent of subjects indicated that they were victims of violence. 97 per cent of those who had experienced violence were victims of sexual assault, and most reported that the disability put them at risk. The study examines both causes and effects of sexual assault against women with disabilities. Recommendations for change are made.

- 49 Taylor, J., "Rape and Women's Credibility: Problems of Recantations and False Accusations Echoed in the Case of Cathleen Crowell Webb and Gary Dotson," *Harvard Women's Law Journal*, Vol. 10, 1987, p.59.

This article discusses the credibility problems of rape victims in the law and in the public imagination. The author uses a discussion of the American case of Webb/Dotson to illustrate the problems of women's credibility in rape cases. The author also surveys the extensive legal commentary from the 1700s to the present on lying among rape victims.

- 50 Tingle, D., Barnard, G.W., Robbins, L., Newman, G., & D. Hutchinson, "Childhood and Adolescent Characteristics of Pedophiles and Rapists," *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 9, 1986, 103-116.

This study compares 21 convicted rapists with 43 convicted child molesters and is based on self-reported data. The study looks at social and demographic comparisons, family and child-parent relationships, sexual abuse in childhood, conflict in the school, antisocial behavior and conflict with the law. Overall, data disclosed clearer developmental profiles for the rapist than for the child molesters. The rapists were significantly higher than the child molesters in their level of aggressive behavior displayed during childhood.

- 51 Toronto Rape Crisis Centre, "Rape," In *No Safe Place: Violence Against Women and Children*, Toronto: Women's Press, 1985.

This comprehensive essay provides insight into many of the issues and myths around rape and is derived from the work and experiences of the women who staff the Toronto Rape Crisis Centre. This essay is part of a compilation of feminist essays on child battery, wife abuse, child sexual

abuse, sexual harassment and pornography. Essays provide literature reviews, current information on issues and resources particular to Ontario and Canada, and informative statistics.

- 52 Vandervort, L., "Enforcing the Sexual Assault Laws: An Agenda for Action," *Resources for Feminist Research*, 14(4), 1985.

The author examines whether the pattern of enforcement of the new sexual assault provisions (post-1983) will be significantly different from that of the previous provisions dealing with rape and indecent assault. The author suggests measures to alter current approaches such that this pattern does change, including the psychological testing and screening of police and prosecutors prior to appointment, the establishment of guidelines (in consultation with community representatives) for the laying of charges and the selection of cases for prosecution, the establishment of review mechanisms to ensure that guidelines are followed, periodically reviewed and revised, and an increase in the resources available to the correctional system for sex offenders. The author also suggests interim measures, pending a more effective approach to the prosecution of sexual assault cases.

- 53 Vinogradov, S., Dishotsky, N., Doty, A., & J. Tinklenberg, "Patterns of Behavior in Adolescent Rape," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 58, April 1988, 179.

This California study of 67 cases of adolescent rape by 63 adolescent boys examined behavior patterns including drugs, impulsivity, and lack of victim provocation. This study yielded a highly representative composite picture of the typical rape episode by a juvenile assailant. The composite picture described the season, day, time, and place that the typical rape occurred, as well as the number of assailants, the typical age of the victim, whether the victim knew the assailant(s) and whether it was an interracial rape.

- 54 Warshaw, R., *I Never Called It Rape: The Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting and Surviving Date and Acquaintance Rape*. New York: Harper & Row, 1988.

This book summarizes the findings of an American survey conducted by the National Institute for Mental Health and Ms. Magazine, in which 6,100 undergraduate men and women at 32 college campuses completed a questionnaire on their experiences of date and acquaintance rape. The findings provide good statistical information on the attitudes and myths surrounding these two forms of rape.

- 55 Williams, L., "The Classic Rape: When Do Victims Report?" *Social Problems*, 31(4), April 1984, 459-467.

This paper suggests that victims of the "classic" rape situation (violent attack by stranger) are most likely to report to police because they see themselves as true victims. On the other hand, women who are raped by men they know (at home or in social settings) are less likely to report because they question their roles and responsibilities in the attack. The author looked at 246 raped women who had contacted the Seattle Rape Relief Centre and analysed the woman's relationship to the rapist, the characteristics of the attack (setting), the threat and use of force, and the degree of injury and need for medical treatment.

This Annotated Bibliography provides resource information and sources for a series of six fact sheets on the topic of sexual assault and is part of that series. These fact sheets are available through the Ontario Women's Directorate and include: Sexual Assault: The Reality; Sexual Assault: Dispelling the Myths; Sexual Assault: Impacts on Health; Sexual Assault: Reporting Issues; Sexual Assault: Pornography: The Links; and Sexual Assault: The Sexual Harassment of Women.



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